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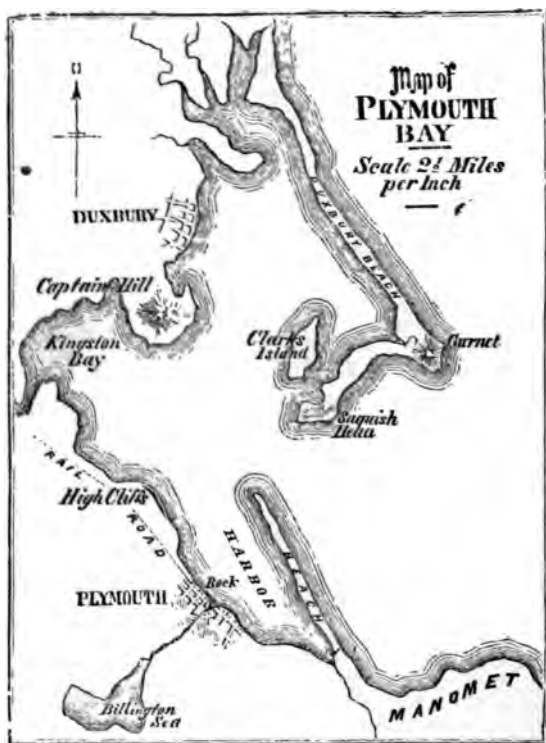


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# OLD PLYMOUTH:

## • A GUIDE

TO ITS LOCALITIES AND OBJECTS OF  
INTEREST.



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AVERY & DOTEN, PUBLISHERS.

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PLYMOUTH, MASS.:  
OLD COLONY MEMORIAL PRESS.  
1878.

They left no written  
what they  
found

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Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1878, by  
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Gift  
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## PREFACE.

The interest in the Pilgrims and every object and spot connected with and hallowed by them is constantly growing, and year after year sees an increasing number of visitors at Plymouth, eager to view the localities and objects of interest connected with the landing, or consecrated by the touch or use of that heroic band. This little book is intended to indicate these, and to give to those whose time is limited, directions by which they can visit each place in its order, without needless travel or search. It takes visitors on entrance to the town, and points out what they wish to see in a systematic and continuous stroll through the village. The repeated enquiries after such a guide, in a compact form and at low price, has shown the necessity for its publication.

WM. T. HOLLIS.

PLYMOUTH, June, 1878.



*Original Map of  
New Plymouth viewed on  
the ...*

## OLD PLYMOUTH:

Its localities and objects of interest.



### SEASIDE.

"The Pilgrim Fathers — where are they?  
The waves that brought them o'er  
Still roll in the bay, and throw their spray,  
As they break along the shore."

The first introduction of visitors to Plymouth, as they come by rail, is at Seaside, a station in the extreme north part of the town. The dividing line between Kingston and Plymouth runs through the middle of the little station, and the northerly part, which is the residence of the station keeper, is in Kingston, and the southerly part, the station proper, is in Plymouth.



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As the cars move past the thicket of trees and shrubs to stop, the occupants come in full view of the beautiful panorama of Plymouth Harbor, spread out before their eyes. At the near left, across the bay, is seen Captain's Hill, so called from its being the home of Captain Myles Standish, and on its crest is an unfinished monument in honor of the Pilgrim Warrior. Farther along is seen Rouse's Hummock, the American terminus of the French Atlantic Cable. The next prominent object is Clark's Island, where the Pilgrims spent their first Sabbath in Plymouth. Next to this are the head lands of Saquish, and the Gurnet with its twin lighthouses. Opposite these the bold bluff of Manomet thrusts itself out into the bay, while nearer inland the long, thin ribbon of Plymouth Beach runs across the harbor, like an artificial breakwater, to arrest the waves of the ocean.

Few scenes can surpass it in loveliness, if the visitor is fortunate enough to arrive when the tide is in. Although by the configuration of the land, Plymouth Harbor seems to have been designed for a perfect haven against every wind that blows, unfortunately it is dependent upon a full sea for depth enough of water to float vessels of much draught at the wharves. In 1876 the United States Government dug a channel from the wharves to Broad Channel, where there is always a good depth of water, so that vessels now drawing six feet can come to the wharf at low tide, and at high tide those drawing eleven or twelve feet.





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As the train moves from Seaside Station, on our right is seen a long, low building. This is the "laying ground" of the Plymouth Cordage Company, so called because here the long ropes and cables manufactured are "laid" or twisted up from the smaller strands, of which they are composed. These works were established in 1824, and are the largest and most complete of the kind in the country, if not in the world. Beyond the laying ground are the brick factories and store houses, one of the latter being a United States bonded warehouse, where the foreign hemp is kept, used in the works. Here are made ropes of all sizes and lengths, from lines smaller than a lead pencil, to immense cables fit to hold the largest ships in the severest gales. A curiosity can be seen here in the shape of a locomotive engine running without fire or steam or smoke, the propelling power being condensed air. Tracks are laid connecting the factories, store houses, and laying ground, the track running into the latter, and along nearly its whole length.

## THE STATUE.

"O welcome pure ey'd Faith, white handed Hope,  
Thou hovering angel, girt with golden wings."

Soon after leaving the works of the Cordage Company, there is seen on the right hand side of the railroad, clear cut against the sky, a noble and majestic figure with up-pointing hand and finger. This is

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the Statue of Faith on the National Monument to the Pilgrims, which we shall visit in due time. The figure, seen in bold relief on the approach to the town, is very beautiful.

## THE TOWN.

*"Ay, call it holy ground,—  
The soil where first they trod—  
They left unstained what here they found  
Freedom to worship God."*

As we approach the end of the journey and near the last station, we see on the right the brick mill of the Plymouth Woolen Company, erected in 1863. This mill has not been in operation for a few years back.

Emerging from the station we take our way through the little park of the railroad company. On our right is a large wooden building, four stories in height, one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty-five feet wide. This is the boot and shoe factory of F. Jones & Company. The land was given by the railroad corporation, and the building erected by a subscription of citizens of the town in 1873, and made a free gift to the firm, in order to establish the business here. At the end of the park we come to Court street, the county road from Kingston. Opposite, in the city grounds, is the Samoset House. This hotel was built by the Old Colony Railroad Corporation, at



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the completion of the road in 1845. It was afterward bought by an association, composed mostly of citizens of the town, and has recently been purchased by its present landlord, Mr. P. C. Chandler. It has always borne an excellent reputation as a hotel, and it has not deteriorated under its present management.

Turning to our left as we gain the street, we walk towards the village. On our right we pass St. Peter's Church, (Roman Catholic), erected in 1873. In the rear is a building for the residence of the priest, and as a school for the youth of the denomination.

## PILGRIM HALL.

“The memory of the just is blessed.”

We come now at our left to a building with a Doric portico, standing a little way from the street. This is Pilgrim Hall, erected in 1824 by the Pilgrim Society, as a monumental hall to the memory of the Pilgrims. In front of it is a large stone enclosed by an elliptical iron railing. This is the upper portion of Forefathers' Rock. In 1774, during the first fresh enthusiasm of the Revolution, in endeavoring to raise the rock from its original bed on the shore, to prevent its being covered by the filling in of a wharf about it, this piece split off. Auguries of the separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country were then drawn from the circumstance, and the upper part was taken, amidst

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much rejoicing, to Town Square, where it was deposited at the foot of a liberty pole, from which waved a flag bearing the motto "Liberty or Death." It remained there until 1834, when, at a celebration of the Fourth of July, it was taken to its present location. The railing is of wrought iron bars, the tops of which are fashioned into imitations of boat hooks and harpoons; below these on heraldic curtains are the names of the forty-one persons who subscribed the famous compact on board the Mayflower, at Cape Cod Harbor.

Entering the front door of the building we find ourselves in a vestibule, from which doors open to the right and left. In front is a notice that the price of admission is twenty-five cents. This is asked in order to secure the services of a permanent custodian, who now daily, with the exception of Sundays, at regular hours keeps the hall open for visitors. Formerly, it was the practice to allow visitors to take the key and have free admission, but mutilation of articles occurred and valuable relics and curiosities were abstracted, and it was found necessary to provide some one to be present to have charge of the collection. A part of the money so collected goes to the support of a Free Public Library, located in the hall, for the citizens and residents of the town.

Taking the door at our right, we enter an ante-room. Here we are met by a request to inscribe our names in a large volume, with birthplace, residence,

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etc. The present book was opened this season. The old one, filled with autographs of visitors from all quarters and countries of the civilized world, reposes near by. A large autograph book is an interesting study of itself, and sometimes has a more practical bearing the old book can testify, as it really has. Some time ago there was a case in court, involving considerable interest to certain parties, and one of the material points of which was the determination of the whereabouts of the person at a given day. It happened that he was in Plymouth and had recorded his name in the visitors' book, and the page containing it was photographed and sent on to be used in the court.

Around the room are hung various objects of interest, mostly relating to the early history of the colony, the principal of which is a parchment commission from Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England, to Governor Edward Winslow, as one of the arbitrators between Great Britain and the United Provinces of Holland. This is particularly valuable from having a contemporaneous portrait of Cromwell, which is in the upper left hand corner. The original signature was torn off by some unscrupulous visitor, in the time of free admission, but has been supplied by a finely executed *fac simile*. This room is principally used in receiving and issuing books from the library.

Passing out of the ante-room, we find ourselves in a large hall, which is evidently a kind of museum.

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Fronting us is a fine copy of Weir's Embarkation, the original of which is in the rotunda of the Capitol, at Washington. This copy was painted by a Boston artist, Edgar Parker. Its size is eight by twelve feet, and its cost, as mounted, was about \$1,500. Opposite, at the other end of the hall, is a large picture, thirteen by sixteen feet, of the Landing, by Henry Sargent, an amateur artist, of Boston, and presented to the Society by him in 1834. Its estimated value was \$3,000, and the frame cost about \$400. Around the walls are hung portraits of some of the early settlers, and persons distinguished in the town history. They are Edward Winslow, the third governor; Josiah Winslow, son of Governor Edward, the first native born governor of the Colony; his wife Penelope; General John Winslow, grandson of Governor Josiah, and a distinguished military commander of his day. He was a major general in the British Army, and held several important commands. He was the officer who, under orders from England, removed from their homes the French Acadians, whose sorrows Longfellow has made classic; Honorable Ephraim Spooner, a prominent citizen of Plymouth, Chairman of the Selectmen through the Revolutionary War, in which capacity he rendered efficient service to his country. He was town clerk for *fifty-one years*; John Alden, a grandson of the John Alden of the Mayflower, of whom Priscilla Mullins asked that very embarrassing question; Jonathan Trumbull, Colonial

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Governor of Connecticut, and one of the foremost patriots of the Revolution; John Trumbull, on the staff of Washington, and a celebrated historical painter; James Thacher, M. D., author of Thacher's Military Journal, and History of Plymouth, one of the first and most earnest members of the Pilgrim Society; James Kendall, D. D., pastor of the First Church for fifty-two years; copy from original portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, painted in 1775 by E. Alcock, London, and formerly the property of President Jefferson. In glass cases are relics of the Pilgrims: weapons, utensils, &c., the sword of Captain Myles Standish being a notable object of the Pilgrim collection; also Indian relics, stone weapons and utensils.



SWORD, PLATTER AND POT OF MYLES STANDISH.

In two book cases there is a collection of old and rare books, of much value to those interested in such matters. The alcoves of the Public Library occupy most of the sides of the hall. In an ante-room

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GOVERNOR CARVER'S CHAIR.

opposite from that by which we entered, are several objects of interest: Chairs belonging to Governor Carver and Elder Brewster; the cradle in which Peregrine White, the first child born in the Colony was rocked; spinning wheels belonging to the early settlers; a settee and clock formerly owned by Governor Hancock; a sampler worked by Lorea Sta

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OLD PLYMOUTH.

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ELDER BREWSTER'S CHAIR.

h, daughter of Captain Myles Standish; a cabinet of  
cells, &c. These are some of the principal objects;  
list of all the curiosities would be too long for our  
rpose, and may be found elsewhere. Having  
amined the contents of Pilgrim Hall, we will con-  
ue our walk.

## THE COURT HOUSE.

"Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—  
That in the course of justice none of us should see salvation."

At our right hand, soon after leaving Pilgrim Hall, we see a large building with a handsome facade, standing a little back from the street, and fronted by a small park, enclosed in an iron fence. This is the County Court House, erected in 1820 and re-modeled in 1857. It is one of the finest buildings of the kind in the State, and the judges of the different courts give it the precedence in point of beauty, convenience, &c., over all they visit. It has two entrances. The northerly one leads to a corridor, from which is an entrance to the large court room above; a smaller court room for Probate and District Courts and Grand Jury room, and rear entrances to offices, the principal entrances to which are from the other corridor. The southerly entrance opens to a corridor paved with Vermont marble, and from which leads a flight of stairs for the Court, members of the bar, officers and jurymen, to the court room. On the right, below, is the room of the County Treasurer; on the left, that of Clerk of the Courts; beyond, on the right, is the Registry of Probate, and opposite, the Registry of Deeds. We will go into the latter room, as we shall find here much to interest us.

Here are the earliest records of Plymouth Colony, in the handwriting of the men who are now held in

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reverence the world over for their courage in braving the perils of an unknown sea and an equally unknown shore, to face the dangers of savage men and savage beasts, in their constancy to what they believed to be their duty, and for planting on this spot the great principles of a government by the people.

"A church without a bishop,  
A state without a king."

Here is their writing ; some of it quaint and crabbed, some fair and legible. Here, on these very pages, rested the hands, fresh from handling the sword and the musket, or the peaceful implements of husbandry, of Bradford and Brewster and Standish, and the others of that heroic band. Here is the original laying out of the first street, Leyden Street. Here is the plan of the plots of ground, first assigned for yearly use, which they called in the tinge of the Dutch tongue they had acquired in their long residence in Holland, "meersteads." Here are the simple, and yet wise, rules, laws they can hardly yet be called, laid down for the government of the infant colony. The curious searcher will look in vain for the evidence of their unjustly alleged bigotry or narrow mindedness. The Pilgrims of Plymouth Colony have had to bear for many years the stigma and opprobrium of deeds done by the younger, more aristocratic and bigoted Colony of Massachusetts Puritans of Salem and Boston. Within a few years the truth is coming to be learned, and the memory of the men of Plymouth

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justified. It is now generally known that the *Pilgrims*, as distinguished from the *Puritans* of Massachusetts, were broader and more liberal in their ideas than the men of the latter colony, and for which at the time they were bullied and reprimanded by the richer and more influential men of the Bay. The Massachusetts Puritans, and not the Plymouth Pilgrims, hung witches, persecuted Quakers and Baptists, and committed like excesses, and it was at Plymouth Roger Williams found a temporary asylum, when driven out of Boston. In these early records are composed the whole history of the plantation. Here were recorded the laws, the deeds and mortgages, the wills and all things pertaining thereto. What we now divide into several offices, all are here. Here is the will of Standish; the order for the first jury trial, in Governor Bradford's writing; the order for the first custom law; the division of cattle into lots, one cow being divided into thirteen lots. It was four years after the landing before any domestic cattle were brought over, and in order to equalize them they were divided into lots, each family having one. It must have been a pretty nice affair to divide the milk of one cow among thirteen parties, to satisfy all. Here are also placed for safe keeping the records of the First Church, in interest not seconding to the colonial records themselves. Here we are also shown a book published by their reverend pastor, Mr. Robinson, in Leyden, and probably given by him to

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Governor Bradford, certainly brought over by him in the Mayflower, and given by him to Elder Brewster, by whom it was given to the First Parish. It is a justification of withdrawal from the established church, and is in good preservation. The printing would be no discredit to our best houses of the present day. On the blank pages at the back are memoranda in Governor Bradford's handwriting. Here also is the original patent to the Company from the Earl of Warwick, granted in 1629, with its great wax seal engraved for the purpose, and the original box in which it came from England. Here are signatures, also, of nearly as much interest as those of the Pilgrims themselves: the marks of the original proprietors of all these broad fields and forests, whose names are represented by signs of bows and tortoises, of reptiles and animals, the race which has wasted away before the incoming flood, the first ripple of which we are now tracing, like the morning dew before the rays of the rising sun. Traces of them yet remain. Hardly a year passes but their bones or their implements are thrown up by the plow or the spade. In the south part of the town, and in the next town of Sandwich, a few of unmixed blood still survive, descendants of the original inhabitants who saw the white sails of the Mayflower rise from the distant horizon and bear across the bay.

Here are also ancient deeds written in the Indian language, as put in form by Eliot and Mayo. The



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record clerk must have had his patience severely taxed when they were copied.

Going up the flight of stairs we come to a landing, from which opens rooms for juries, judges, law library, and the principal court room. This is a lofty and spacious, well lighted and ventilated room, elegantly fitted and furnished for its uses.

Grounds prettily laid out, with lawn and shrubbery, are in the rear of the Court House, and at their limit is the residence of the Sheriff of the County and Keeper of the Prison.

## THE PRISONS.

" I stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs;  
A palace and a prison on each hand."

Do you wish to enter yonder gloomy looking building, surrounded by a significantly high, spiked fence? A pull at the bell handle at the gateway causes a dissonant clamor of a bell, and the call is answered. As we enter, the door is securely locked behind us. Pause one moment just as we step within the gate: from where we stand, a few years ago the soul of the triple kin murderer, Sturtevant, was sent, hardened and defiant to the last, to appear before the Great Judge of all. The old jail, built in 1820, has long ago been condemned itself, by the humanitarian progress of the age, and the upper part only is used as a woman's prison, the dungeons in the lower part being



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now used for storage purposes. The modern prison was built in 1852. It was a model institution then, but is now surpassed by more modern erections, and while intended to be large enough for a long time to come, crime increases so fast that for several years the necessity of another building has been imperatively demanded for the safety and health of the prisoners. The upper story is a workshop for the convicts, while the cells, thirty-two in number, in two ranges, one above the other, occupy the rest of the room. Prisons are not nice places, and the pure, sweet air outside is much more preferable to those who are permitted to breathe it, and it is with a sense of relief that we hear the bolt thrown behind us, and realize that we are free.

## THE ROCK.

"A rock in the wilderness welcomed our sires  
From bondage far over the dark rolling sea;  
On that holy altar they kindled the fires,  
Jehovah, which glow in our bosoms for thee."

We are now about to visit Forefathers' Rock. Passing along Court Street a little further we come to its intersection with Shirley Square. On the corner is the steam newspaper and job printing office of Avery & Doten, publishers of the "OLD COLONY MEMORIAL," the old newspaper of the town, established in 1822, the leading journal of the county, with an

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extensive and influential circulation. Their office, in point of completeness and capacity for all kinds of work, of which they do a large amount, will compare favorably with any, except the largest in the large cities. As we turn towards the water, on the opposite corner is a building now devoted to business purposes, but which was once one of the aristocratic mansions of the town. It is among the oldest in the place. We are not able to state by whom it was built, but several years before the Revolution it was owned and occupied as a residence by General John Winslow. After him, and during the Revolutionary war, it was owned by General James Warren, and was the centre of the patriot movement of the town. The custom house and post office were there in the early days of the country, and it was long kept as a genteel residence, but, on account of old age and the increasing business of the town, it was remodelled some years ago for its present purpose.

Turning down North Street, leading to the water, in a little distance we come to the brow of the hill. On the left a narrow street winds northward, and on it we see an old mansion, partially hidden by two noble old trees. This house was built by Edward Winslow, brother to General John Winslow, some time before the Revolution. He had the frame got out in England and brought over for this purpose. The trees in front were planted by his daughter about 1760.



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Descending the hill, at our right a short distance, we see a beautiful and artistic structure of granite in the shape of a canopy, supported on four columns, and under this is the Rock, now world famous. As to the identity of this rock, and the certainty of its being the very one consecrated by the first touch of Pilgrim feet on this shore, there is not the slightest loop hole for a doubt. It has been pointed out and identified from one generation to another, from the days of the first comers to the present time. Not a shadow of distrust rests upon it as being the identical spot where the first landing was effected on the shore of Plymouth. Let us picture to ourselves the scene on that Monday morning, when, after their rest on Clark's Island, they came in their shallop to inspect the new country that they had providentially found. The wharves and buildings and every trace of civilization vanish. All is wild and unknown. Across the harbor comes the boat, every eye anxiously and keenly scanning the strange shore to discover the presence of human beings, who will be sure to be enemies. They coast along the shore by cliff and lowland, hand on weapon, every sense alert for the expected war whoop and attack. A steep, sandy cliff, the base of which is washed by the water, meets their eye; at its foot a great boulder, brought from some far away coast by glaciers, in some long gone age. Oval in form, with a flat top, it seems the very place to bring the great clumsy boat up to, as from its top they can spring to

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the shore dry shod, a matter which, after their previous wading in ice cold water at the Cape, is of no small moment. The shallop is steered to its side. Most of the company step upon the rock, and the **LANDING OF THE FOREFATHERS**, now so reverently commemorated, is completed. Look along the shore at this day, north or south, and you may see cliffs as this was then.

Mourt's Relation, written by one of the actors of this great drama, is a graphic and detailed account of the first landing and for some months after. It is the only one we have that gives us the now eagerly sought details, that at the time were thought too trivial to mention, but of which the least scrap is now as grains of gold. We shall quote him often. According to the "Relation," the exploring party having landed from the Rock, "marched also into the land and found divers cornfields and little running brooks, a place very good for situation. So we returned to our ship again with good news to the rest of the people, which did much comfort their hearts."

The Mayflower weighs her anchor, and spreading sail moves across the bay. Feeling carefully their way they pass the Gurnet, and navigate along the channels until in the outer harbor, just above the small lighthouse that is there now, the anchor is dropped, not to be again disturbed until the following spring. But the location is not yet settled. Some with the alarm of the recent encounters vividly



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impressed upon them, think the Island, surrounded by water and easily defended, would be a good place. Jones River, sending its waters unbridged to meet the waves of the bay, attracts the attention of others. "So in the morning, after we had called on God for direction, we came to this resolution, to go presently ashore again, and to take a better view of two places which we thought most fitting for us; for we could not now take time for further search or consideration, our victuals being much spent, especially our beer, and it being now the 19th of December. After our landing and viewing the places, so well as we could, we came to a conclusion, by most voices, to set on the main land, on the first place, on a high ground, where there is a great deal of land cleared, and hath been planted with corn three or four years ago; and there is a very sweet brook runs under the hill side, and many delicate springs of as good water as can be drunk, and where we may harbour our shallops and boats exceeding well; and in this brook fish in their season; on the further side of the river also much corn ground cleared. In one field is a great hill on which we point to make a platform, and plant our ordnance, which will command all around about. From thence we may see into the bay, and far into the sea; and we may see thence Cape Cod. Our greatest labor will be fetching of our wood, which is half a quarter of an English mile; but there is enough so far off. What people inhabit here we yet know

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not, for as yet we have seen none. So there we made our rendezvous, and a place for some of our people, about twenty, resolving in the morning to come all ashore and to build houses."

### COLE'S HILL.

"Not Winter's sullen face,  
Not the fierce tawny race  
In arms arrayed;  
Not hunger shook their faith,  
Not sickness' baleful breath,  
Nor Carver's early death,  
Their souls dismayed."

Ascending the broad flight of steps that now lead to the brow of the hill and turning to the left, we tread upon sacred, hallowed ground. Here were buried, in that dark, sad winter in which they landed, half of their little band. The terrible tale is told concisely by the narrator already quoted. "This month" (March) "thirteen of our number die. And in three months past, dies half our company; the greatest part in the depth of winter, wanting houses and other comforts, being inflicted with the scurvy and other diseases, which their long voyage and unaccommodate condition brought upon them; so as there die sometime two or three a day. Of a hundred persons scarce fifty remaining; the living scarce able to bury the dead; the well not sufficient to tend the sick, there being, in their time of greatest distress, but six or seven, who spare no pains to help them." They buried them on

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this hill and leveled the graves, and in the spring following planted corn above them, that the Indians might not know the extent of their great loss. Twice the remains have been disturbed. In 1735, in a great rain, the water rushing down Middle street to the harbor, caused a deep gully there, exposing human remains and washing them into the sea. In 1855, workmen engaged in digging trenches for the water works, found parts of five skeletons. One of the skulls was sent to a competent anatomist in Boston, and was pronounced that of the Caucasian race. The remains were carefully gathered and placed in a metallic box, properly inscribed, and interred on Burial Hill, subsequently being deposited in the chamber of the Canopy over the Rock, at its completion in the year 1867. Cole's Hill has other histories also. From the first days, its position over and commanding the harbor, led to its being selected as a place of defence. In 1742 the General Court granted a sum of money to the town, to erect a battery here. In 1775, the old defence having gone to decay, a new one was built and manned, and continued to be kept up during the war. In 1814 still another fort was thrown up here, and placed in charge of companies of soldiers, stationed in the town.

The side of the hill facing the Rock was formerly covered with old and unsightly buildings, as for many years the part of the town near the water was a favorite place for building. Some years ago the Pilgrim

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Society began to purchase these lots and tear down the buildings, until now nearly the whole face of the hill to Middle Street is graded and grassed over, presenting a fine, green slope, and adding very much to the beauty of the locality.

## LEYDEN STREET.

"There first was heard the welcome strain  
Of axe and hammer, saw and plane."

Walking around the brow of the hill we pass the Universalist Church, erected in 1826, on the spot where stood the ancient Allyne House, one of the last of its architecture to disappear in the Colony.



ALLYNE HOUSE.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

Standing on this elevation, we can see the reasons for the selection of this place for the settlement. There, below us, are the waters of "the very sweet brook," into which the "many delicate springs" still continue to run. How sweet they must have tasted to the palates of these poor, storm-tossed wayfarers, who for months had been drinking the stale ship's water. Sweet and pure they are now as they were then. Then, the brook came to the sea in its natural wildness, unfettered by bridge or dam. Where it met the waters of the ocean was quite a wide estuary, so that before the lower bridge was built, schooners of considerable size were wintered here, nearly up to the second bridge. Beyond it is the land where there was "much corn land cleared." Opposite the large elm tree on the bank, they built their first building; a "common house." In 1801, in digging the cellar of the upper house opposite the tree, several tools and a plate of iron were found, which without doubt were in this house. It was about twenty feet square, and thatched. It took fire in the roof January 14, 1621, and the thatch was burnt. It was a common log house, such as is built now by western pioneers, and probably was not used many years. These articles found were probably left in it, unnoticed when vacated, and only came to light when the little colony to whom they were so useful, had expanded into a great nation. On the next page our ancient chronicler furnishes us an interesting record.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

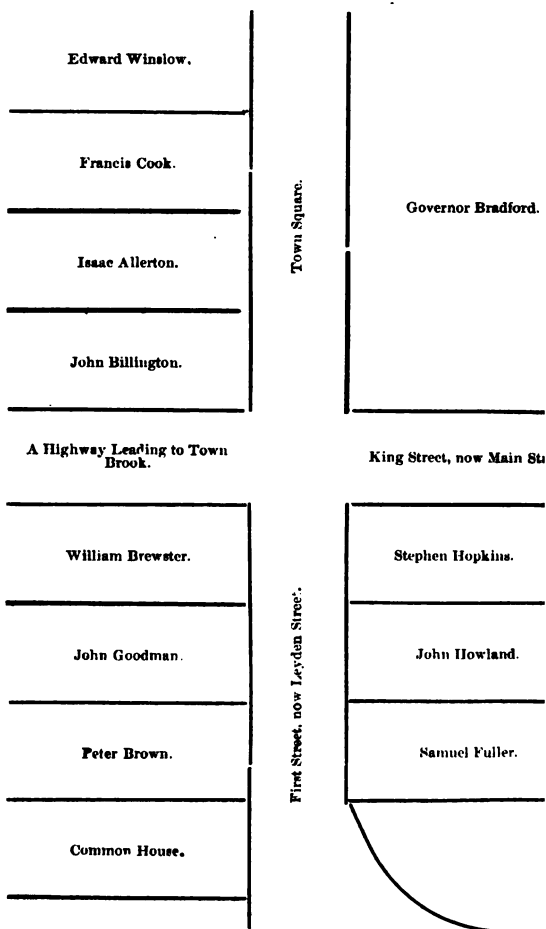
"Thursday, the 28th of December, so many as could went to work on the hill, where we purposed to build our platform for our ordnance, and which doth command all the plain and the bay, and from whence we may see far into the sea, and might be easier impaled, having two rows of houses and a fair street. So in the afternoon we went to measure out the grounds, and first we took notice how many families there were, willing all single men that had no wives to join with some family, as they thought fit, so that we might build fewer houses; which was done, and we reduced them to nineteen families. To greater families we allotted larger plots; to every person half a pole in breadth and three in length; and so lots were cast where every man should lie; which was done and staked out," and this was the laying out of **LEYDEN STREET**. An unfinished plan of this street is to be seen on the old records at the Court House. The late Andrew L. Russell devoted much time to identify these lots, and by patient search established them, it is thought, very correctly. By the kindness of his family we are enabled to give the accompanying diagram as he drew it, showing the names of the persons and their situations, from the common house up the hill. It must be remembered that for the first two years the land was held in common, and cultivated as joint stock. In 1623 the land was arranged in severalty. The plan given is that of assignments at the first settling. It is probable that when the land

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

was divided to each as his own, the original lots were largely retained, and more ground allowed them farther from Leyden Street. Elder Brewster had six acres, and Governor Bradford three acres assigned them, south of Town Brook. In 1627 Isaac DeRasieres, an officer from the Dutch Colony of New Netherlands, now New York, visited Plymouth, and in a letter to Holland sends the following description of the appearance of the place.

"New Plymouth lies on the slope of a hill stretching east towards the sea coast, with a broad street about a cannon shot of eight hundred [yards] long, leading down the hill, with a [street] crossing in the middle, northwards to the rivulet, and southwards to the land.\* The houses are constructed of hewn planks, with gardens also enclosed behind and at the sides with hewn planks, so that their houses and court-yards are arranged in very good order, with a stockade against a sudden attack; and at the ends of the streets are three wooden gates. In the centre, on the cross street, stands the Governor's house, before which is a square enclosure, upon which four patereros [steen-stucken] are mounted, so as to flank along the streets. Upon the hill they have a large, square house, with a flat roof, made of thick sawn planks, stayed with oak beams, upon the top of which they have six cannons, which shoot iron balls of four and five pounds, and command the surrounding country."

\*An error in statement of the points of the compass is here evident. It should be "southwards to the rivulet, and northwards to the land."



LYDEN STREET IN 1621.



LEYDEN STREET IN 1860.



## OLD PLYMOUTH.

This was the Plymouth of 1627, when the settlement here was assured. Walking up the street we pass on our left the church of the Baptist Society, built in 1865, to replace their old house of worship on Spring Street, burned in 1861. We now enter Town Square, shaded by its noble elms, planted in 1784. On the corner of Main Street is a new building, built in 1876 by Mayflower Lodge, I. O. O. F. The ground floor is used for the post office and a number of handsome stores, and in the second story is a fine public hall with dining and ante rooms, and a lodge room of the order, very elegantly fitted and furnished, with the necessary ante rooms. This building covers the spot on which stood the house of William Bradford, so many years the Pilgrim Governor. Above this is the Congregationalist "Church of the Pilgrimage," built in 1840, with its adjacent chapel, standing, it is believed, on the exact locality of the first meeting house. Opposite is an old building, now the Town House. This was built in 1759 as a County Court House, the town contributing a part of the cost for the privilege of using it. When the new court house was built in 1820, this building was purchased by the town. The entrance to it for some years after it was built was from the east end by a broad flight of steps. About 1787 these were taken away and the entrance fixed as at present to make a market in the basement, which was kept there as a town market until about thirty years ago. Facing the square is the church of



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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the First Parish, the original church of the Pilgrims. It is now of the Unitarian denomination. The present church, an imitation of the Gothic, was built in 1830. The first "meeting house," as the Pilgrims called them, to distinguish them from houses of worship of the established church, was near the spot occupied by the chapel of the Church of the Pilgrimage. Of this we know but little, except that it was erected in 1638, (the Forefathers before that time worshipping in the fort on the hill), and had a bell. In 1683 a new building was erected, not on the same lot, but farther out in the square, and fronting it. This was forty-five by forty feet, sixteen feet in the walls, had a Gothic roof, diamond window glass, and a bell. In 1744 still another church was built, on or near the same site. This remained until the present one was built, which stands farther up the hill than the previous ones.

## BURYING HILL.

"The Pilgrim Fathers are at rest:  
When Summer's throned on high,  
And the world's warm breast is in verdure dressed  
Go, stand on the hill where they lie."

Beyond and above us stretches the verdant slope, consecrated from the earliest years of the colony as a place of sepulture. Here repose the ashes of those who survived the first winter. Let us ascend. It is





OLD FORT ON BURIAL HILL

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

the place alluded to at the first landing. "In one field a great hill, on which we point to make a platform and plant our ordnance, which will command all round about. From thence we may see into the bay and far into the sea." Turning from the path up the hill to our left, just below the Cushman monument, a marble tablet marks the spot where the fort of the little colony was, quite a portion of its outline still being distinct, particularly at the easterly corner. We can see at once with what sagacity the site was chosen, undoubtedly by Staudish. If the church were away we could see the whole length of Leyden Street, which the fort was erected to defend. It also commanded the approaches from the brook over which the Indians came.

Standing here we have a view of the southern part of the town. The blue heights of the Manomet Hills shut in the horizon. Beyond them lies the little hamlet of South Plymouth, a rural village, with a summer hotel, the Manomet House, of considerable celebrity, especially among sportsmen. On this side we see the village of Chiltonville, with its churches and factories. Here are two quite large mills, which make the well known sail cloth "Old Colony Duck." Two zinc plate and nail mills, with other smaller industries, are also located at Chiltonville. Far down to the shore we see, near the head of the Beach, the Clifford House. This hotel has lately been purchased and fitted up in very elegant style as a first class house.

Nearer, we see the southerly portion of the main village. There is the common, laid out very early as a "Training Green," the name it bears to-day, with the soldiers' monument, erected in 1869. Facing the Green is a building used now for a High School house. It was erected in 1800 as a church, by the Third Congregational Society. They continued to worship here until they moved to their present church in Town Square. Opposite us we see Watson's Hill, now covered with houses. This was the "*Cantauganteest*" of the Indians, one of their favorite resorts, where they had their summer camps, and on the level below which they planted their corn. It is famous as the scene of the treaty with Massasoit. Governor Bradford had a tract of land assigned him here on which to raise corn, and to this day portions of the hill remain in the Bradford name and others of direct descent from him. On the crest of this hill the Pilgrims caught the first sight of the Indians, and over this came Massasoit with his plumed and painted sachems and braves. We will quote from our former eye witness, the scenes. "Saturday, the 17th day, in the morning, we called a meeting for the establishing of military orders among ourselves; and we chose Myles Standish our captain, and gave him authority of command in affairs. And as we were in consultation hereabouts, two savages presented themselves upon the top of a hill, over against our plantation, about a quarter of a mile and less, and made signs unto us to

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

come unto them; we likewise made signs unto them to come to us. Whereupon we armed ourselves and stood ready, and sent two over the brook towards them, to wit: Captain Standish and Stephen Hopkins, who went towards them. Only one of them had a musket, which they laid down on the ground in their sight, in sign of peace, and to parley with them. But the savages would not tarry their coming. A noise of a great many more was heard behind the hill, but no more came in sight. This caused us to plant our great ordnance in places most convenient." About four weeks after this the colony were astonished and somewhat alarmed by the entrance of Samoset, stalking down the street, and saluting them with "Welcome, Englishmen." March 21st, as they were again met in consultation, the Indians again appeared on this hill, this time with gestures of defiance, but ran away again on the approach of the settlers. The next day word came that the great sachem, Massasoit, was over the hill, desirous of an interview. "They could not well express in English what they would; but after an hour the king came to the top of a hill over against us, and had in his train sixty men, that we could well behold them and they us. We were not willing to send our governor to them, and they were unwilling to come to us." So Squanto, the only native of the spot upon which the Pilgrims had settled, that we know of,—the tribe that belonged here, the Patuxets, having been destroyed

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

by a fearful sickness some years before the landing,—who had been abducted by one Hunt and carried to England, from which he had been sent back, and who had joined the Pilgrims a few days before, and ever after was a most faithful friend to them, went over to make arrangements for the interview. Having sent over a hostage, Massasoit “came over the brook, and some twenty men following him, leaving all their bows and arrows behind them. We kept six or seven as hostages for our messenger. Captain Standish and Master Williamson met the king at the brook, with half a dozen musketeers. They saluted him, and he them; so one going over, the one on one side and the other on the other, conducted him to a house then in building, where we placed a green rug and three or four cushions. Then instantly came our governor, with drum and trumpet after him, and some few musketeers.” And then and there that treaty was made which bound Massasoit to the Pilgrims as a friend for his life, and during its continuance of forty years, conducted so effectually to the safety and permanency of the colony.

Under the hill runs the brook, not as then in its virgin freedom, but “vexed in all its seaward course with bridges, dams and mills,” its every drop is made subservient to the uses of men.

At its mouth is the large sawing, planing, and box mill of E. & J. C. Barnes. At the stone bridge, a little farther up, which spans the place where Massa-



## OLD PLYMOUTH.



soit crossed the stream, is a grist mill, and the works of the Bradford Joint Co., and Manter & Blackmer's Steel Shank and Hammer Works. Above these are the extensive Tack and Rivet Works of Samuel Loring. Then comes the Rolling Mills and Nail Works of the Robinson Iron Co. Still beyond are the works of the Plymouth Mills Rivet Company. On the next privilege is the machine shop of the latter company and the mill of the Old Colony Batting Co. Above these are the factories of the Samoset Cotton Mills, being the last manufacturing buildings on the stream. There is a dam farther up, near where the brook issues from Billington sea, as the lake is called, from Francis Billington, one of the Pilgrims who discovered it, where there were saw mills some years ago, but it is now used only to control the supply of water from the pond.

A little to the north of the site of the old fort, another tablet marks the place of the brick watch tower erected in 1643. The locality of this tower is still plainly discernible by the remains of the bricks discoloring the earth in the path, and four stone posts set in the ground mark its corners. The brick foundation is still there, about a foot below the surface, and the old hearthstone on which the Pilgrims built their watch fires, still lies where they placed it, on the southerly side of the enclosure. The location of the tower was discovered several years ago in digging a grave, when the sexton came upon the foundation.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

The town records of September 23, 1643, have the following entry in regard to it: "It is agreed upon by the whole, that there shall be a watch house forthwith, built of brick, and that Mr. Grimes will sell us the brick at eleven shillings a thousand." This is the first mention of brick in the records of the colony, and it is to be presumed that this marks about the time of the first brick yard. The cause of the tower being built, was probably the threatening aspect of the Indians, which resulted in the Narraganset war.

Still later in 1676, another fortification was erected on the hill, it is presumable, covering the same area, enclosing a hundred feet square, "with palisadoes ten and a half feet high, and three pieces of ordnance planted on it." The town agreed with Nathaniel Southworth to build a watch house, "which is to be sixteen feet in length, twelve feet in breadth, and eight feet stud, to be walled with boards, and to have two floors, the upper floor to be six feet above the tower, to batten the walls and make a small pair of stairs in it, the roof to be covered with shingles, and a chimney to be built in it. For the said work he is to have eight pounds, either in money or other pay equivalent." This being only thirty-two years after the building of the brick tower, it would seem as if the latter could hardly have fallen or been taken down, and it is possible, if not probable, that the wooden watch tower was built upon the old brick one; but of this we can only conjecture. This was in the

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

period of King Philip's war. From this might have been seen the blaze of the houses at Eel River (now Chiltonville), and the terrible war whoop almost heard as the savages burst upon the little hamlet, near where is now the store of Mr. George Bramhall, on that peaceful Sabbath, when they left eleven dead bodies, and smoking ruins to mark their savage onslaught.

From the easterly brow of Burial Hill, we have a beautiful picture of the harbor and its surroundings. Below us the ground slopes to the water, cut into terrace below terrace, with the buildings upon them. At its foot are the wharves and harbor, and beyond is the Beach, off the point of which the Mayflower swung to



MODEL OF THE MAYFLOWER.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

her anchors. Manomet is the range of misty blue hills stretching into the bay on the right. Kingston and Duxbury, with Captain's Hill, are on the left, and far out Clark's Island, Saquish, and the Gurnet, with the thin, sandy strip of beach joining the latter headlands. The Gurnet, it is said, takes its name from a somewhat similar promontory in the English Channel, near Plymouth, England. Saquish is an Indian word, signifying abundance of clams. Clark's Island was named from the mate of the Mayflower, who commanded the shallop on the expedition when the Island was discovered.

The following statistics are furnished by Capt. A. M. Harrison, from the U. S. Survey of 1853-57: From the shore end of Long Wharf, in a straight line to Gurnet Light, the distance is four and seven sixteenths statute miles, or three and seven eighths nautical miles. The length of Plymouth Beach, from the foot of Manomet Hills to the beacon on the extreme point, is three and five sixteenths statute miles, or two and seven eighths nautical miles. The length of the Beach, from its junction with the main land to the beacon, is two and five eighths statute miles, or two and one fourth nautical miles.

From here we can trace the whole course of that expedition, which started on its voyage of discovery from the Mayflower in Provincetown harbor, directly opposite us across the bay. Coasting along the inside of Cape Cod at the right, its sandy shore hidden by

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

distance from our sight, some of the exploring party on foot, forcing their way through the tangled wilderness, sometimes wading in half frozen water through the surf or across brooks, they slowly make their way. Constantly on the alert, and two or three times attacked and beating off their assailants, they near Manomet headland. And now it began to snow and



SHALLOP OF THE PILGRIMS.

rain, and the wind to blow and the seas to rise. Now the hinge of their rudder breaks, and oars are got out to steer with. Master Coppin, the pilot, bids them be of good cheer, for he sees the harbor which he had

promised them. Across the bay they steer, keeping on a press of sail, to make the desired harbor before nightfall, when crash goes the mast, broken into three pieces, and the shallop is near being wrecked. Now the flood tide takes them, and bears them in past the Gurnet Nose, and Master Coppin finding himself in a strange place that he had never seen before, throws up his hands and exclaims, "The Lord be merciful to us; I never saw this place before," and in his terror would have run the boat on shore, "in a cove full of breakers," between the Gurnet and Saquish; "but a lusty seaman which steered, bade those that rowed, if they were men, about with her, or else they were all cast away." The short twilight of the winter day had faded into darkness, as the storm-tossed and dispirited company found themselves "under the lee of a small island." There it is before us, the third high land to the left, — the first being the Gurnet, and the second Saquish. They landed and kept their watch that night in a rain. Governor Bradford, in his history, gives us a few more particulars: "In the morning they find the place to be a small island, secure from Indians. And this being the last day of the week, they here dry their stuff, fix their pieces, rest themselves, return God thanks for their many deliverances, and here the next day keep their Christian Sabbath." Tradition says that on a large rock with a flat top, that is there now, bearing the inscription, "On the Sabbath day wee rested," the first prayer ascended on this

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

shore; and there, for the first time in New England, praise and thanks were given to that watchful Providence that had guided and guarded them. The next day, Monday, they sailed up to the shore below us, and stepping on Plymouth Rock, made the exploration which ultimately determined them to make this place their plantation.

### Monuments and Inscriptions.

"Can storied urn, or animated bust,  
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?  
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,  
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?"

Close around us are the last resting places of many of the first comers. The marble obelisk in memory of Gov. William Bradford, the second governor, with its untranslatable Hebrew text; and its Latin inscription, freely rendered:—"Do not basely relinquish what the Fathers with difficulty attained," erected in 1825, is near to us, and around it are numerous stones, marking the resting places of his descendants. A little back, on a path to the rear entrance to the hill, is the oldest stone in the cemetery. It must be remembered that for many years the colonists had far other cares, and many other uses for their little savings, than to provide stones to mark their graves. These had to be imported from England at much expense, and consequently it was some years before any were able to afford the expense. The oldest stone is that to the

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

memory of Edward Gray, 1681. Mr. Gray was a merchant, and one of the wealthiest men in the colony. Near the head of this path is a stone to William Crowe, 1683-4. Near by is one to Thomas Clarke, the reputed mate of the Mayflower, 1697; that of Mrs. Hannah Clark, 1687; John Cotton, 1699. These are all the original stones bearing dates in the seventeenth century. There are some with dates of that century which have been erected since, by descendants, including the monument to Governor Bradford, before alluded to; the monument to Robert Cushman, and the stone over the remains of John Howland. The inscription on the latter stone reads as follows :

Here ended the pilgrimage of JOHN HOWLAND and ELIZABETH his wife. She was the daughter of Gov. Carver. They arrived in the Mayflower Dec., 1620. They had 4 sons and 6 daughters, from whom are descended a numerous posterity.

1672, Feb'y 23d. JOHN HOWLAND, of Plymouth, deceased. He lived to the age of 80 years. He was the last man that was left of those that came over in the ship called the Mayflower, that lived in Plymouth.

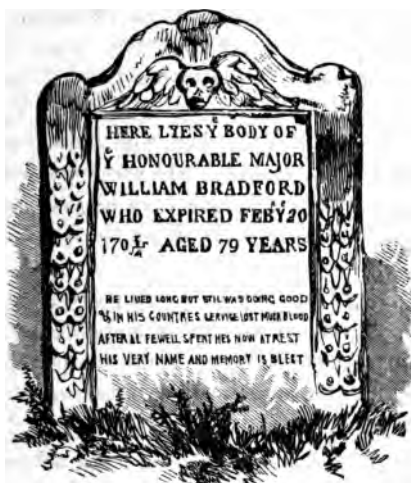
Plymouth Records.

Near the Bradford monument are the graves of his family. The face of the stone at the grave of his son, Major William Bradford, shelled off in 1876-7, but the inscription has since been retraced. The cut on the following page is reproduced from a view taken of the original, and is an exact *fac simile*.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

Here lies the body of ye honorable Major William Bradford,  
who expired Feb'y ye 20th, 1703-4, aged 79 years.

He lived long, but still was doing good,  
And in his country's service lost much blood.  
After a life well spent, he's now at rest,  
His very name and memory is blest.



HEADSTONE, MAJ. WILLIAM BRADFORD'S GRAVE.

At the grave of another son, the headstone reads as follows :

Here lyes interred ye body of Mr. Joseph Bradford, son to the late Honorable William Bradford, Esq., Governor of Plymouth Colony, who departed this life July the 10th, 1715, in the 85th year of his age.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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The following are some of the inscriptions on older stones :

Here lies ye body of **MRS. HANNAH STURTEVANT**, a.  
64 years. Dec. in March 1708-9.

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Here lies buried the body of **MR. THOMAS FAUNCE**,  
elder of the first Church of Christ in Plymouth.  
Feb'y 27, 1745, in the 99th year of his age.

The fathers — where are they ?  
Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

Elder Faunce was the last who held the ruling elder in the church. He was cotemporary with many of the first comers, and from him comes the information we possess about the localities they made venerated.

The epitaphs in old graveyards possess much interest to the lovers of the quaint and curious ; the first cemetery of New England is not without attractions of that kind. The following are the most interesting :

This stone is erected to the memory of that unbiassed faithful officer, sincere friend, and honest man, **C. C. LOTHROP**, who resigned this life on the 26th day of **AUG.** in the 43d year of his age.

Had virtue's charms the power to save  
Its faithful votaries from the grave,  
This stone had ne'er possessed the fame  
Of being marked with Lothrop's name.

A row of stones on the top of the hill, and a marble tablet marking the place of the water

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

are raised to the memory of the ministers of the First Parish. Back of these is the Judson lot, where the sculptor's chisel has perpetuated the remembrance of Rev. Adoniram Judson, the celebrated missionary to Burmah, whose body was committed to the keeping of old ocean. On the westerly side of the hill is a monument erected by Stephen Gale, of Portland, Me.:

To the memory of seventy-two seamen, who perished in Plymouth harbor on the 26th and 27th days of December, 1778, on board the private armed brig, **GEN. ARNOLD**, of 20 guns, **JAMES MAGEE**, of Boston, commander; sixty of whom were buried in this spot.

We are under obligations for the following curious epitaphs to Mr. Edgar C. Raymond, who from his occupation, and from having had charge of the hill several years, has acquired an intimate knowledge of the old and new stones, and is a ready guide to those of special note.

About midway on the easterly slope, a little to the north of the main path up the hill, we will begin. On the stone to a child aged one month :

He glanced into our world to see  
A sample of our miserie.

On a stone a little farther north, to the memory of four *children*, aged respectively thirty-six, twenty-one, seventeen, and two years :

Stop, traveller, and shed a tear  
Upon the fate of children dear.



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OLD PLYMOUTH.

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On the path towards the school house, on a  
a woman with an infant child by her side :

Come view the **SEEN**, 'twill fill you with surprise:  
Behold the loveliest form in nature dies;  
At noon she flourished, blooming fair and gay,  
At evening an extended corpse she lay.

Near the entrance to this path is the grav  
Revolutionary soldier, Capt. Jacob Taylor; .  
1788 :

Through life he braved her foe, if great or small,  
And marched out **FOREMOST** at his country's call

On this path is the grave of Joseph Bartle  
died in 1703 :

Thousands of years before blest Abel's fall,  
'Twas said of him, being dead he speaketh yet  
From silent grave methinks I hear a voice:—  
Pray, fellow mortals, don't your death forget.  
You that your eyes cast on this grave,  
Know you a dying time must have.

Near the same place is a curious stone, to th  
ory of John Cotton :

Here lyes interred three children, viz., three sons of  
John Cotton, who died in the work of the  
gospel ministry at Charleston, South  
Carolina, Sept. ye 18th, 1699,  
where he had great success, and 7 sons of Josiah Cott  
who died in their infancy.

On the southerly slope of the hill, near a lit  
grove, is a stone to a child :

The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the childr  
are set on edge.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

On the westerly slope of the hill, near the corner of the school house yard, is a stone well worth viewing for the elaborate cutting of a form resembling in features those of General Washington. It is to the memory of Thomas Spooner.

Near here is a stone in memory of Andrew Farrell, owner and master of the brig Hibernia, which was wrecked in this harbor, and the captain and seven seamen lost, January 28, 1805.

Another stone about this locality refers to Job, seventh chapter, eighth, ninth, and tenth verses.

On a stone to the memory of Thomas Jackson, died in 1794 :

The spider's most attenuated thread  
Is cord, is cable, to man's tender tie.

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### MARTHA COTTON, 1796.

Many years I lived,  
Many painful scenes I passed,  
Till God at last  
Called me home.

In a long lot, enclosed with an iron fence :

F. W. JACKSON, obit. Mch. 23, 1797, 1 yr., 7 dys.

Heav'n knows what man  
He might have made. But we  
He died a most rare boy.

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### FANNY CROMBIE.

As young as beautiful ! and soft as young,  
And gay as soft ! and innocent as gay.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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WILLIAM KEENE.

This modest stone, what few vain marbles can,  
May truly say, Here lies an honest man;  
Calmly he looked on either life, and here  
Saw nothing to regret or there to fear;  
From nature's temperate feast rose satisfied,  
Thank'd Heaven that he had liv'd and that he died.

On the path along the fence on the rear of the hi

The father and the children dead,  
We hope to Heaven their souls have fled.  
The widow now alone is left,  
Of all her family bereft.  
May she now put her trust in God,  
To heal the wound made by his rod.

On a stone raised to the memory of a young chil

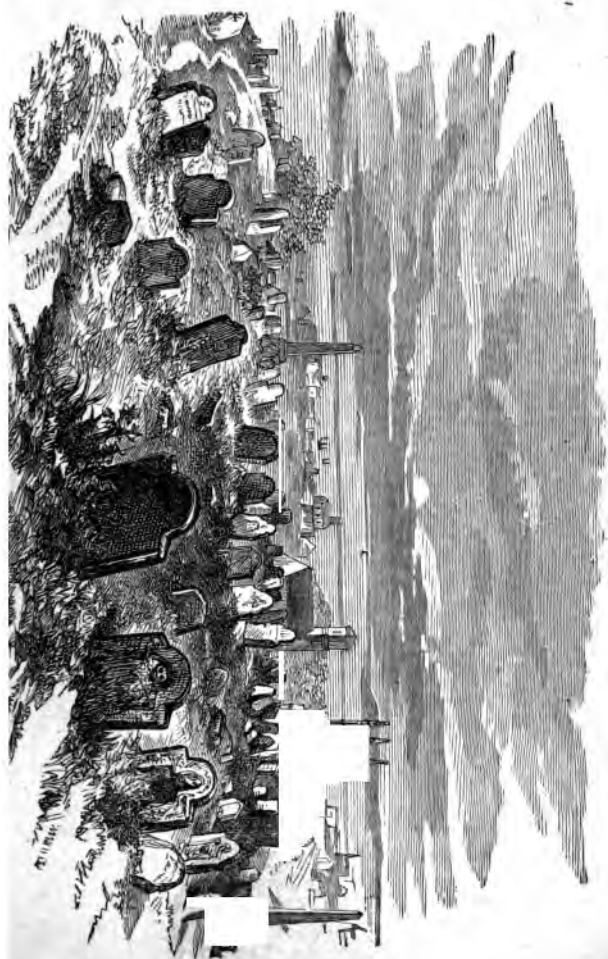
He listened for a while to hear  
Our mortal griefs; then tun'd his ear  
To angel harps and songs, and cried  
To join their notes celestial, sigh'd and died.

A little farther on in this path is the stone  
Tabitha Plaskett, 1807 :

Adieu, vain world, I have seen enough of thee;  
And I am careless what thou say'st of me;  
Thy smiles I wish not,  
Nor thy frowns I fear,  
I am now at rest, my head lies quiet here.

Nearly opposite this is one on a very young child

The Babe that's caught from womb and breast,  
Claim right to sing above the rest,  
Because they found the happy shore  
They never saw or sought before.





## OLD PLYMOUTH.

As this path comes out on the brow of the hill, near  
a white fence, is a stone to Elizabeth Savery, 1831 :

Remember me as you pass by,  
As you are now, so once was I;  
As I am now, so you will be,  
Therefore prepare to follow me.

There are two stones on the hill with this epitaph :

MOSES BUSH, 1807.

Strangers and friends, while you gaze on my urn,  
Remember death will call you in your turn;  
Therefore prepare to meet your God on high,  
When he rides glorious through the upper sky.

Going towards the main entrance along the top of  
the hill :

This woman was full of good works and alms deeds which  
she did.

Death but entombs the body,  
Life the soul.  
Hers was the meekness of the rising morn.

POLLY HOLMES, 1794.

Death is a debt to nature due,  
Which I have paid and so must you.

In a line with the Spring Street entrance, near the  
Cushman monument :

ISAAC EAMES COBB, 1789.

Possessed he talents ten, or five, or one,  
The work he had to do, that work was done;  
Improv'd his mind, in wisdom's ways he trod,  
Reluctant died, but died resigned to God.

RUTH BARTLETT, 1802.

Weep not for me,  
But weep for yourselves.

## The Plymouth Water Works.

" 'Tis a little thing  
To give a cup of water; yet its draught  
Of cool refreshment, drained by fevered lips,  
May give a shock of pleasure to the frame,  
More exquisite than when Nectarian juice  
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

Taking the path leading to Russell Street, we come to the street near a school house erected in 1838. Nearly opposite is Christ Church, of the Protestant Episcopal denomination, erected in 1845. Crossing Russell Street, we enter Prospect Street, and in a few steps, on our right we see the receiving reservoir of the Plymouth Water Works. This reservoir holds 1,500,000 gallons of water; it is two hundred and twenty-seven feet long, one hundred and thirty-six feet wide, and twenty-one feet deep. The water is taken from "Little South" pond, about three and a half miles from the town, and with "Great South," a larger pond, with which it is connected, is sufficient to give any possible amount of water required for the use of the town, the quantity being only determined by the carrying capacity of the pipes. In 1854 and 1855, the Legislature passed acts giving the town power to take water from these lakes, and to construct works for its distribution. The work was commenced with a survey of the pond February 22, 1855, and May 19, 1855, ground was first broken, and water was let into the pipes for use on Monday afternoon, November 5, 1855. The first appropriation by the

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

town was \$50,000. Subsequently, it was decided to build the reservoir, and also an extension of pipe to Kingston line and to Wellingsley; and the main line to the reservoir also requiring about a half mile of pipe, another appropriation of \$32,000 was added, making the cost then \$82,000. This amount, by extensions of pipe, and other expenses incident to carrying on the water works, has been increased from year to year, until now the total cost of the works, the present year, including original land damage and claims of mill owners, is not far from \$175,000.

The length of the main pipe, from the pond to the point of distribution, at the foot of the hill, near the Robinson Iron Company's Works, is 18,156 feet. A ten inch pipe extends from this point to the reservoir. The sizes of pipe for distribution of the water are from eight to two inches in diameter, and extend from Kingston line on the north to Bramhall's corner and the Clifford House on the south. The entire main and distribution service comprises twenty-two miles of pipe, of all sizes.

The material of which these pipes are composed is wrought iron lined with hydraulic cement, and laid in a bed of the same, forming an outer and inner coating to the iron. The iron shell is one inch larger than the intended size of the pipe to be laid, is evenly lined with the cement half an inch thick, and when laid is coated one inch thick on the outside. The shell is riveted every one and a quarter inches, and is sup-

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

posed to be water-tight of itself, under moderate pressure. At the time of putting in these works, cast-iron pipe was almost the only kind in use; but as it had been found that the purer the water the more corrosion ensued in iron pipes, the committee in charge of the works, after inspecting some of the cement pipes where they had been laid, determined to use these. It was a bold act, from lack of experience with these pipes; but the use of twenty-three years has proved the wisdom of their choice, and the people of the town are satisfied that, where the character of the ground is favorable, it is the best conductor of water known, being, after the cement hardens, like stone, and apparently indestructible. There are fifty fire hydrants throughout the town, and the head of water on Water Street is one hundred and ten feet; on Main Street sixty-one feet. The analyzation of the water, at different times, by Professors Horsford and Nichols, shows it to be almost absolutely pure.

## THE NATIONAL MONUMENT to the Pilgrim Fathers.

"From seeds they sowed with weeping,  
Our richest harvests rise,  
We still the fruits are reaping  
Of Pilgrim enterprise.  
Then grateful we to them will pay  
The debt of fame we owe,  
Who planted here the tree of life  
So many years ago."

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

Leaving the reservoir, and still going northward, we cross Samoset Street into Allerton Street, and soon after rising the hill come to the Monument grounds.

The idea of building a Monument to the memory of the Pilgrim Fathers was early entertained in the town, and was formed into a definite object by the organization of the Pilgrim Society, and which object was kept steadily in view by them and prosecuted to a successful conclusion, as the following extracts from the records of that society will abundantly prove :

At a meeting at the house of Joshua Thomas, on the 9th day of November, 1819, to take into consideration the expediency of forming a society to commemorate the landing of the Fathers in the town of Plymouth, Hon. William Davis was chosen moderator, and John B. Thomas secretary. It was voted to form a society ; that its name should be Old Colony Pilgrim Society, and a committee was chosen to procure an act of incorporation. May 18, 1820, a meeting of the society was held, to organize under an act that had been obtained. In this act of incorporation the purposes of the society are described as follows : "For the purpose of procuring in the town of Plymouth a suitable lot or piece of ground for the erection of a monument to perpetuate the memory of the virtues, the enterprise and unparalleled sufferings of their ancestors who first settled in that ancient town, and for the erection of a suitable building for

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

the accommodation of the meetings of said association." The society was incorporated under the name of the Pilgrim Society.

At the meeting which organized under this act, a committee was chosen to report a Constitution and By-Laws, and at an adjourned meeting reported the following as a preamble to the constitution: "The Landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, in the month of December, in the year 1620, and the permanent foundations laid by them in church and commonwealth, under peculiar circumstances of privation and toil, are among the first lines of the history of New England and of the United States. Their various emigrations from the north of England, the land of their nativity, to Amsterdam and to Leyden, in Holland, in 1607 and 1609, and their final removal to America, in 1620, as above stated, are remarkable eras in their pilgrimage, the commemoration of which has become an anniversary, piously celebrated on the 22d of December, by their descendants.

That these historical events should be perpetuated by 'durable monuments, to be erected at Plymouth, is a desirable object, in which public feeling very laudably concurs, and which has led to the institution and incorporation of the Pilgrim Society."

It will be seen by these extracts that the definite purpose of the origin and inception of the Pilgrim Society was to erect a monument or monuments to the

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

memory of the Fathers. This was the germ of the movement of which yonder beautiful and stately monument, when completed, will be the ripened fruit.

At a meeting of the society September 10, 1821, it was "Resolved that the surplus of the society's funds after effecting the aforesaid object," (to erect a building with a hall, to accommodate the people who gather at the celebrations of Forefathers' Day), "be applied to the erection of a suitable monument, in memory of our Fathers." The trustees were requested to appoint suitable persons to collect forthwith sums subscribed, and solicit others for this purpose.

September 17, 1821, the trustees were directed to select a lot suitable for the contemplated building. September 22, the trustees reported several lots, and what, in their opinion, should be the dimensions and general design of the building. Their report was accepted, and December 23, 1822, the trustees were requested to exhibit to the society a plan or plans of a suitable building, and the probable expense of building and lot. May 31, 1824, it was voted to give a note to Samuel Davis, Esq., for the sum of five hundred dollars, "being the purchase money of his lot, bought of him for the erection of a monumental building for the society." Pilgrim Hall was built in that year, the corner stone being laid September 1, and December 17, the society held their first meeting there. It was not finished inside at that time, and had no portico.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

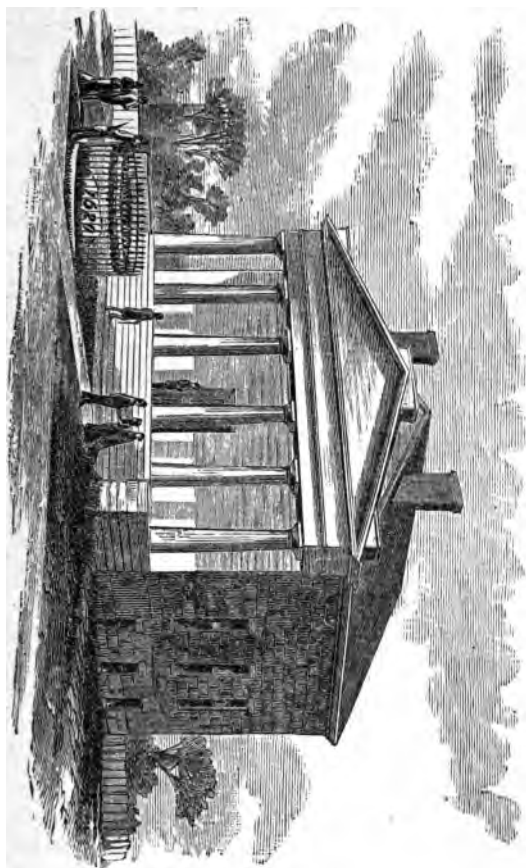
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In 1833, Mr. Russell Warren, an eminent man of Providence, R. I., was employed to make and finish the building, and, April 29, it was finished, and the building was completed, stands.

December 15, 1849, it was voted that they should devise and present to the society, at the annual meeting in May next, some definite plan, embracing an appeal to the public by which the original object of said society may be more fully promoted, with reference to the erection of a monument in honor of the Pilgrims. May 27, 1850, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, that it be the duty of the society to erect a monument upon or near the spot where the Pilgrims landed, and to make such improvements in its vicinity; and that they have full powers to take such measures as they may deem expedient to carry these objects into effect." December 21, 1850, it was voted "that they be requested forthwith to proceed in carrying out the objects stated in said vote, viz., the erection of a suitable monument, &c., on or near Plymouth.

In furtherance of this object, a great meeting was arranged for commemorating the departure of the Pilgrims from Delft-Haven, on August 1, 1851, and was a great success, and crowds of people were present, among whom were many of the prominent men from all sections of the country. The interest in erecting a suitable monument was fully disc-

OLD PLYMOUTH.



PIRGIM HALL.



## OLD PLYMOUTH.

was heartily entered into by all present, and many members were added to the society, and liberal contributions given to the great object of the society. The encouragement consequent on this success was such that it was felt that the time was nearly at hand to make a definite move in the matter, and at different meetings of the society debates were held upon the location. December 22, 1854, the trustees were requested to call a meeting at an early day, for the purpose of informing the society as to what progress had been made in the matter of the proposed monument. At the annual meeting, May 28, 1855, it was stated by one of the trustees that they had appointed a committee to receive plans, and to communicate with architects concerning a monument; that in answer to an advertisement calling upon architects to send in plans, and offering three hundred dollars for such plan as should be, in the opinion of the trustees, best adapted to the purpose, a considerable number of plans and estimates had been sent in; that out of this number, one by two Hungarian gentlemen of New York, Messrs. Bucher and Asboth, was considered the best, and consequently received the sum of three hundred dollars; that, after the payment of the above, a communication was received from Mr. Ham-matt Billings, of Boston, in consequence of which a correspondence was opened and interviews had with Mr. Billings, which led to the proposition by Mr. Billings of certain plans for the monument and its

erection, and to their acceptance on the part of the trustees, and to the signing of a contract between Mr. Billings and the trustees of the Pilgrim Society, in order to secure the completion of the monument proposed; the proposal and plans being substantially as follows: viz., one small monument to be erected over the Rock within three years from 1st of August, 1856, at a cost of about \$25,000; another larger monument to be erected within twelve years from the same date on some elevated spot within half a mile of the Rock; Mr. Billings to be authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions in the name of the Pilgrim Society, and agreeing to give security in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars that the proposed monument shall be erected without cost to the Pilgrim Society. The society passed a vote approving the course of the trustees. From this time the matter passed into the hands of Mr. Billings, who prosecuted it with energy and enthusiasm. Preparing the drawings and models of the two monuments as they stand now, or will stand when completed, he commenced the great work he had laid out for himself. Entering into it in no spirit of speculation or gain, but with a reverence for the memory of the Fathers, and a desire that their toils and dangers and endurance might be fitly commemorated, and perhaps with a noble ambition to connect his name with the monument to their merits, he began his labors. He was most fortunate in finding in the Rev. W. M. Harding exactly the man he

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

wanted to travel through the country, and solicit subscriptions. To his unflagging persistency and adaptiveness to the work, is owing the present advanced state of the monuments. Their labors were actively seconded by the trustees of the society. The name of the monument was broadened to "The National Monument to the Pilgrims," and north and south, and east and west, contributions were solicited. As before stated, the corner stone of the Canopy over the Rock was laid August 2, 1859, and it was finished,



CANOPY OVER PLYMOUTH ROCK.

as at present, in 1866. The corner stone of the National Monument was laid at the same time with the Canopy, and both, according to the ancient customs of

Freemasonry, by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts; by special invitation of the society, Hon. John T. Heard, Grand Master, officiating. The intention of Mr. Billings at this time was to erect a much larger monument than the present one. As originally designed, it was to have been eighty feet at the base, and over one hundred and fifty feet high, the details being as follows, and still preserved in modified form: The plan of the principal pedestal is octagon, with four small and four large faces; from the small faces project four buttresses or wing pedestals. On the main pedestal stands a figure of Faith. One foot rests upon Forefathers' Rock; in her left hand she holds a Bible; with the right uplifted she points to Heaven. Looking downward, as to those she is addressing, she seems to call them to trust in a higher power. This figure was intended to be seventy feet high. On each of the four smaller or wing pedestals is to be, when completed, a seated figure; they are emblematic of the principles upon which the Pilgrims proposed to found their Commonwealth. The first is Morality, holding the Decalogue in her left, and the scroll of Revelation in her right hand; her look is upward towards the impersonation of the Spirit of Religion above; in a niche, on one side of her throne, is a prophet, and in the other one of the Evangelists. The second of these figures is to be Law: on one side Justice; on the other Mercy. The third will be Education: on one side Wisdom, ripe

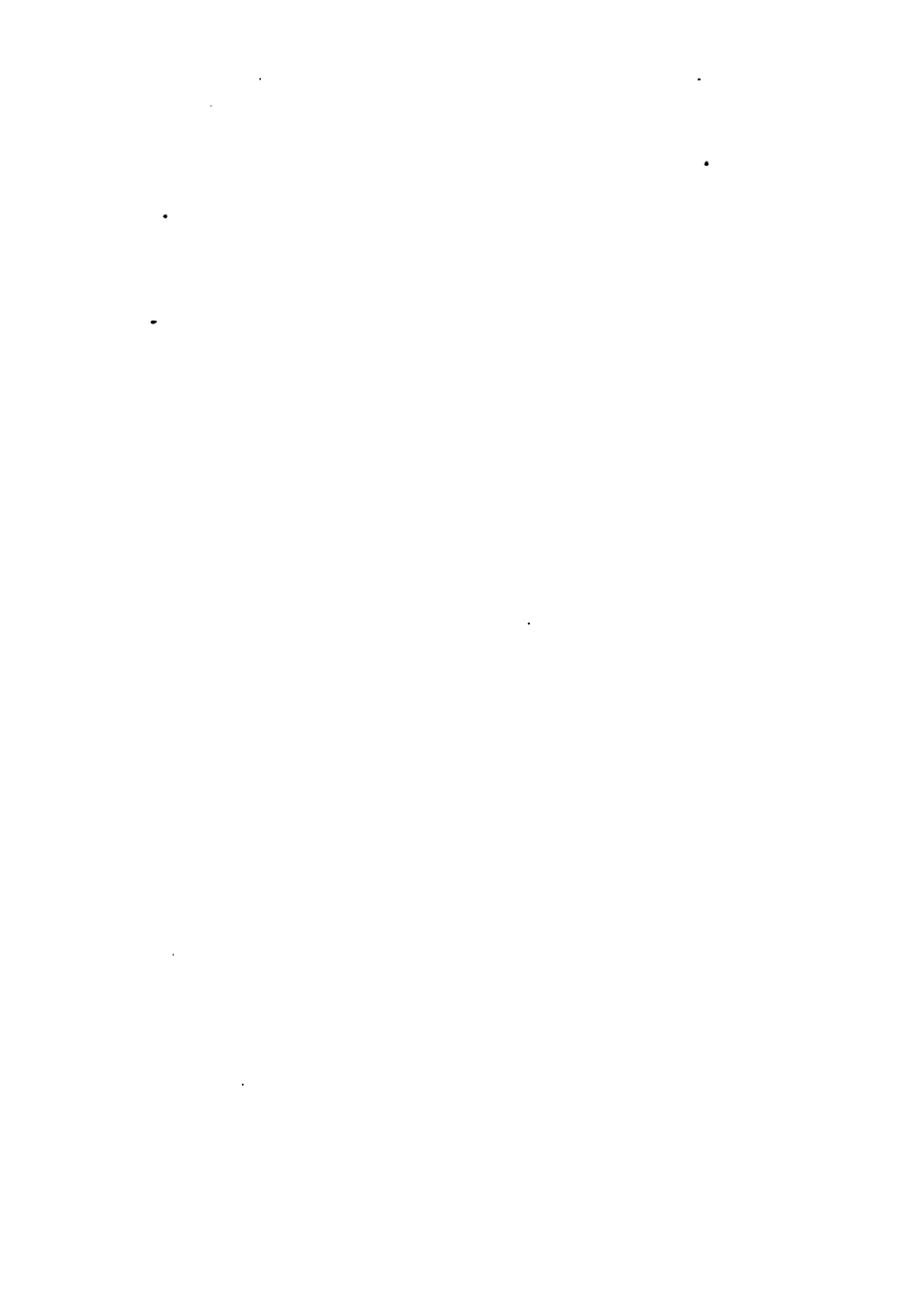
NATIONAL MONUMENT



TO

THE

FOREFATHERS.



## OLD PLYMOUTH.

with years; on the other Youth led by Experience. The fourth figure is to be Freedom: on one side Peace rests under its protection; on the other Tyranny is overthrown by its powers. Upon the faces of these projecting pedestals are to be alto-reliefs, representing scenes from the history of the Pilgrims,—the Departure from Delft-Haven; the Signing of the Social Compact; the Landing at Plymouth; and the first Treaty with the Indians. On each of the four faces of the main pedestal is a large panel for records. That in front contains the general inscription of the monument, viz., "National Monument to the Forefathers. Erected by a grateful people in remembrance of their labors, sacrifices, and sufferings for the cause of civil and religious liberty." The right and left panels contain the names of those who came over in the Mayflower. The rear panel is plain, to have an inscription at some future day.

It was found that a monument of such great proportions would cost such an amount of money, consequent upon the advance of values, during and after the war, that it would require many years to complete it, and it was judged wiser to reduce the size, with a prospect of the monument being built. Accordingly, while the design of the monument is the same as at first, its size has been reduced about half or more, the reduction being proportioned to all parts.

Hammatt Billings did not live to see the completion of his work. He died in November, 1874, but his

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

brother, Joseph E. Billings, took up his unfinished labors, and has prosecuted them to the present time. The contract for the base of the monument, as it now stands, was taken by the Bidwell Granite Co., of Rockland, Me., and put in position in the summer of 1876. The next summer, the noble generosity of a native of Plymouth, Hon. Oliver Ames, of Easton, whose gift of \$30,000 will connect his name with the monument as long as it stands, enabled Mr. Billings to put up the great statue of Faith. The contract was made with the Hallowell Granite Co., of Maine, and in the summer of 1877 the pieces of the statue arrived, and were put up by Messrs. Nathaniel Adams and A. C. Richmond.

The head was placed in position August 9, 1877.

The total height of the Monument is eighty-one feet, from the ground to the top of the head of the statue. The following are some of the dimensions of this great piece of work, said, on good authority, to be the largest and finest piece of granite statuary in the world: The height of the base is forty-five feet; height of statue thirty-six feet. The outstretched arm measures, from the shoulder to the elbow, ten feet, one and one half inches; from elbow to tip of finger, nine feet, nine inches; total length of arm, nineteen feet, ten and one half inches. The head measures around at the forehead thirteen feet, seven inches; from under the chin to top of the head, fourteen feet, five inches. The points of the star in the wreath around

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

the head are just one foot across. The arm, just below the short sleeve, measures six feet, ten inches, around; below the elbow, six feet, two inches. The wrist is four feet around. The length of the finger pointing upwards is two feet, one inch, and is one one foot, eight and one half inches, around. The thumb measures one foot, eight and one half inches, around. The circumference of the neck is nine feet, two inches, and the nose is one foot, four inches, long. From centre to centre of the eyes is one foot, six inches. The figure is two hundred and sixteen times life size.

The grounds around the Monument are about nine acres, and when completed according to the plans, will be very tasteful and elegant. The Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, appropriated ten thousand dollars toward the statue of Morality, just completed. It will be put in place the present summer, as also one of the tablets with the alto-relief of the Departure from Delft-Haven, given by the State of Connecticut.

## THE TOWN.

“Watered by heavenly dew,  
The germ of Empire grew,  
Freedom its root.”

Leaving the Monument, we will descend Cushman Street, the first street on our left as we leave the monument grounds southward. At its foot we come out



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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on Court Street. We first pass Samoset Street on our right, and the avenues to the station on our left. Next, on our right, near the Catholic Church, is Vernon Street. Drew Place runs off to the left by Pilgrim Hall. A little farther along Howland Street leads off down to the water. Here, on the right, Russell Street opens, running up over the hill to Summer Street. At the farther side of the little park in front of the Court House we cross South Russell Street, and then we come to Shirley Square, where at first we turned down North Street, to visit the Rock. We will now keep on through Main Street. The Central House faces the square, and at the foot of North Street, on Cole's Hill, is the Old Colony House. Next the Central House, the large brick building is Davis Building, erected in 1854, the lower part stores, and the newspaper and job office of the *Plymouth Free Press*. Above are rooms of the Old Colony Club, and various offices. In the upper part is a small public hall, and in the rear is a large hall, with dining and ante rooms, for large audiences. Next beyond this is the Bank Building, erected in 1841, in which are the two National and two Savings Banks. The old wooden building jutting out on to the sidewalk just beyond is quite old, and an object of interest, from the fact that the frame of the northerly part is the old frame of the Council House of Plymouth Colony. The Council House stood in Town Square, and was taken down in 1749, to make room for the present Town House.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

The building was sold, and the frame used in this house. Opposite to the Bank Building is the Masonic Building, built in 1847, and called Union Hall Building, with a public hall in the upper part. It was purchased in 1869 by Plymouth Lodge, F. & A. M., and fitted up by them for their own purposes. Next north of this is a fine new brick building, erected this present season, for the accommodation of the two steam fire engines of the town, with rooms overhead for the use of the companies. The first of these engines was bought in 1870, the second one in 1874. The street of which Masonic Building is the corner, is Middle Street, leading to Cole's Hill. Now we come to Leyden Street. The rear portion of the building on the lower corner of Main and Leyden Streets, Weston's express office, is very ancient; there is good reason to suppose that it formerly was a blacksmith's shop, that in 1690 was the only building on the square bounded by Main, Middle, and Leyden Streets, and the alley. Crossing Leyden Street, we come into Market Street. The old building on the corner of Leyden and Market Streets was built in 1698; it was owned from 1699 to 1715 by Gen. James Warren. Passing down Market Street, on the right High Street runs over the hill to Summer Street, which is the next street on the right, and follows the course of the brook, and which is the road to the different manufactories on the stream. Descending the hill at the foot of Market Street, we find ourselves at a fork of roads. The

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

street leading up the hill is Pleasant Street, on which resides Miss Judson, a sister of the famous missionary. Leading up on Watson's Hill, from Pleasant Street, are Robinson, Jefferson, Franklin, and Washington Streets. Mayflower Street runs over Watson's Hill from Robinson to South Street, which is a continuation of Pleasant Street. Taking the street at our left, at the foot of Market Street, which is Sandwich Street, we come to where Water Street intersects it. Just below here is the extensive works of the Plymouth Iron Foundry, established in 1866. Ascending the hill, we come to Training Green, laid out from the early days of the colony as a drill and parade ground. The Soldiers' Monument is in the middle of the Green. North Green and South Green Streets connect with Pleasant Street; opposite North Green Street, Commercial Street leads to the water. Beyond the Green, South Street takes one to the woods, and Fremont Street to the water. Along shore, in the direction of Sandwich Street, Union Street extends from Water to Fremont Street. Going still southward, we come to a district of the town, known from early times as Hob's Hole. On the left hand, in the meadows, the visitor will see an inlet affording a harbor for boats. This is the Hole; and as Hobomock, the faithful Indian friend of the Pilgrims, had land assigned to him near by, it is probable that this hole was on his land, and that Hob's is but a natural contraction for Hobomock's. Beyond this is another

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

district known and alluded to in the earliest records as Wellingsley. No clue to the origin of this name has ever been found. In this section are some of the oldest houses in the town; but they have been repaired and modernized so that they do not have that appearance at present. Old people now living can remember when several of them had the ovens and chimneys built on the outside of the house, called "Dutch ovens," and used in the Netherlands and in places settled by people from those States, in this country. On one old house on the left hand side, just before descending a hill, standing back from the road, the date of the erection may be seen, 1773, and this chimney was built on to a part of the house that was old then. About two miles farther on is the head of Plymouth Beach.

We have now shown our visitors the principal places and objects of interest. If they have any reverence for the heroic souls who here sowed the seeds, from which has sprung this great nation; if they are interested in the early history of their country, or are curious in matters of genealogy, we trust they have spent the time pleasantly and profitably. We would recommend them strongly, before they leave the town, to spend a day or two in exploring the great expanse of woods which afford beautiful drives, and studded with a countless number of ponds, from those large enough to be dignified with the name of lake, to the little pondlet only large enough

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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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to be the home of the turtle and the frog, and to the followers of old Izaak Walton, sportsman. That Plymouth does present more than ordinary attraction as a quiet, recreative resort, is attested by the sojourn here of thousands during the summer months, and there are few who do not imbibe attachment to the place, or fail to recognize the unpretending worth of its citizens who still serve, in a marked degree, the characteristics of Pilgrim ancestry.

In conclusion, let us hope that our little book has served its purpose as an intelligent guide, and that the reader has been informed and gratified by perusal.



## PILGRIM RELICS

And Articles of Interest Deposited in Pilgrim Hall.

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The following articles are directly connected with the earliest settlers, who came over in the first three ships :

Chairs of Elder Brewster and Gov. Carver, brought over in the Mayflower.

Cradle in which Peregrine White, the first child born in the Colony, was rocked.

Spinning wheels owned by the early settlers.

Sampler worked by Lorea, the daughter of Captain Myles Standish.

Parchment Commission from Oliver Cromwell to Gov. Edward Winslow.

An ancient Teapot, brought over in the ship Fortune.

A Mug that belonged to Thomas Clark, who came in the Mayflower.

A Gourd Shell Drinking Vessel brought over in the Mayflower.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

The Sword of Myles Standish, with an Arabic inscription upon the blade.

An ancient Carving Fork brought over in the Fortune.

Corsets that belonged to Mrs. Gov. Bradford.

A Platter that belonged to Myles Standish.

Ancient Steelyards brought over in the ship Ann.

A Pocket-Book of Thomas Clark, who came over in the Mayflower.

A Dirk Knife brought over in the Fortune.

Dinner Pot formerly belonging to Myles Standish.

A pair of Spectacles of Peter Brown, who came in the Mayflower.

Sundry pieces excavated from the site of the Pilgrim Watch Tower on Burial Hill.

Bible that belonged to John Alden, who came in the Mayflower.

Relics disinterred from the site of the Trading House of the Pilgrims, at Monument.

A Mortar and Pestle that belonged to Gov. Edward Winslow, who came in the Mayflower.

Sundry relics from the site of Myles Standish's house on Captain's Hill.

A piece of Gov. Winslow's chest.

A piece of Wood brought over in one of the first ships

The Dress Sword of Peregrine White.

An Agreement between John Alden and an Indian sachem, 1661.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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A Deed acknowledged before John Alden, 1653.

Original Letter of Metacomet, known as King Phillip,  
chief of the Wampanoags,

Ancient Receipt with signatures of Gov. Josiah Wins-  
low and other ancient settlers.

A Timber of the ship Sparrow Hawk, wrecked on Cape  
Cod in 1626, and covered up by the sand for two hundred  
years, when a severe storm exposed the old wreck to view.

Model of the ship Mayflower.

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The following articles are simply objects of curiosity,  
not connected with the Pilgrims :

The Jefferson Pitcher.

An ancient Hay Fork used at the battle of Bunker's  
Hill to fill in hay between the fences.

A pair of Spectacles formerly owned by Capt. Benjamin  
Church.

A Medal struck off to commemorate the abolition of  
negro apprenticeship.

An ancient Dish.

An ancient Candlestick.

A Brick from the house of Roger Williams.

Two branches of the Charter Oak.

Gen. Arnold's Mug.

Two ancient Wigs.

A Grape Shot from Ticonderoga.

An ancient Platter.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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A Pocket-book formerly belonging to Capt. Ben Church.

A Branch of a Tree near Washington's grave.

Revolutionary Sword of Capt. Simeon Sampson.

An ancient Plate.

A Brick from the old Winslow house, at Marshfield.

A portion of the first Ocean Cable.

Ancient Swords belonging to Capt. Josiah Cotto Amos Snell.

An Indian Bible.

A Box from wood grown at the birth-place of Columbus.

A piece of Wood that made the voyage around the world with Capt. Cook.

Specimens of Continental Money.

Spears, Bows, War Clubs, Paddles, &c., from South Islands.

Coat and Equipments used by a soldier in the winter of 1812.

Esquimaux Shoes.

Chinese Curiosities.

A Spoke of a Carriage owned by Gov. Hancock.

Ancient Pewter Platters.

Ancient Table.

A case of Stone Implements, Utensils and Weapons.

A piece of the frigate Warren.

A Tray from an old apple tree on the Bradford farm.



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## OLD PLYMOUTH.

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A Basket made by an Indian woman, a direct descendant from Massasoit and Canoncus.

Ancient Coins.

A pair of ancient Pipe Tongs.

A section of a Panel pierced by a bullet in the battle of Monmouth.

A Malay Kries.

A Powder Horn worn at the capture of Fort William Henry.

Ancient Commission dated 1734.

Ancient Deed dated 1768.

Coat of Arms of the British Crown, formerly in the Colonial Court House in Plymouth.

King Philip's Cap.

Gun Barrel with which King Philip was killed.

An ancient Diamond-paned Window, from the old meeting house in Kingston.

An ancient Diamond-paned Window, from an old house in Plymouth.

A case of Indian Relics, and remains from the Florida Mounds.

Libraries of old and rare books.

Settee and Clock owned by Gov. Hancock.

Sargent's Painting of the Landing of the Pilgrims.

Parker's copy of the Embarkation at Delfthaven, by Weir.

Portrait of Gov. Winslow, the third governor of the Colony.

## OLD PLYMOUTH.

Portraits of Josiah Winslow, son of the first native governor, and his wife Penelope.

Portrait of Gen. John Winslow, who had charge of the removal of the French Acadians.

Portrait of Hon. Ephraim Spooner, Chairman of the Selectmen of Plymouth during the Revolutionary War.

Portrait of John Alden, son of the Mayflower Pilgrim.

Portrait of Jonathan Trumbull, Colonial Governor of Connecticut.

Portrait of John Trumbull, on the staff of Washington.

Portrait of Dr. James Thacher, historian of Plymouth.

Portrait of Rev. James Kendall, Pastor of the First Church in Plymouth fifty-two years.

Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh, formerly the property of President Jefferson.





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## A GOOD HOTEL

the first want of a traveller on arrival, and the visitor  
to Plymouth will find the

# SAMOSSET HOUSE

in every way desirable. It is

## The Old and Popular Hotel

the village, and its location near the railroad station,  
with all historic points within a few minutes'  
walk, renders it a

Most Convenient Headquarters for the Visitor or Tourist.

the house is kept in first-class style, open the year round.

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